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NUMBER

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rule will not be broken.

Geo. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL R. CHAPMAN, Editors.

AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.

M. L. Copley, Covington; J. H. Hascall, Bryantsville;
W. W. Prentiss, Frankfort; J. M. May, Louisville;
W. A. Thompson, Paducah; J. W. McLean, Lexington;
S. E. Burton, Versailles; J. S. Kaufman, Huston-
ton; J. C. Casper, Cincinnati; J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins-
ville; G. Taylor, Columbia; Dr. H. Givens, Lawrence-
burg; J. B. Bowles, Augusta; B. M. Chambers, George-
town; J. N. Smith, Berry's Station, town;
J. L. Bay, Jr., Tompkinsville;
Rev. Geo. S. Savage, Mill St. L. Magee, Cynthiana;
Rev. Mr. Clegg, Cincinnati; J. L. Richard, Owingsville;

The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for
money due us for subscription to our paper.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864.

The Hon. GARRET Davis.—This Hon. Garrett Davis, is now saràgued in the United States Senate for using treasonable language in a series of resolutions offered by him in that body. The Hon. Davis will probably speak two or three days on the master a vote will not be taken, we presume, before this number of the Gazette reaches Washington. We hope he will have an opportunity to explain the meaning of the treasonable language attributed to him in the following communication from a loyal Kentuckian:

"January 11, 1864.

Eos. GAZETTE.—On or about the 21st day of August last, the Hon. Garrett Davis showed an unmistakable sign that a compact had been made among the South that a war was to be taken hold on his system then. He had been on to Rochester, I understand, where he had been closer with a lot of worthies, who were engaged in plotting to overthrow the government, everything in their reach, and I think he got the fangs loose now in so deep that medical aid will not now save him. He has been in New York, and about the day and date aforesaid, he uttered the following sentiment in the presence of the following well-known persons of Paris, Ky., viz.: Charles Alexander, Andrew Jackson, and James R. Green. "Gentlemen, I am now satisfied that, since Lincoln has defined our policy, that your liberties are in more danger under this Government than under Jeff Davis' Government." Read.

"B. R. AUDAX."

Our correspondent is a gentleman who is entirely reliable and altogether trustworthy. If Mr. Davis dignifies this statement, the proof will be produced.

We have no idea the Senate will exrel Mr. Davis, but the country may as well know the character of his loyalty.

CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

We have no idea that Senator Davis ever made the remark imputed to him, as the remark is reported by Mr. Audax, whose name is so felicitously expressive of the character he discloses in his letter that we are tempted to look upon the signature as a *non de plume*. The remark, as reported by Mr. Audax or Mr. Audacious, is so meaningless that nobody has ever supposed that our liberties are "under Jeff Davis' Government." What Senator Davis may have said is this, "Gentlemen, I am now satisfied that, since Lincoln has defined his policy, your liberties are in more danger under this Government than under Jeff Davis' Government." Read.

Our correspondent is a gentleman who is entirely reliable and altogether trustworthy. But this is the way. Our purpose at present is to lay anew before our readers the resolutions which Mr. Crittenden nearly a year later drew up in explanation and reaffirmation of the above quoted resolution.

These resolutions, which were submitted to a meeting of the conservative members of the House of Representatives held on the twenty-eighth of June in 1862, and were unanimously adopted by that meeting, are as follows:

Feeling the great weight of our responsibility as members of Congress, we have met in no party spirit nor for any party purpose, only for the purpose of deliberating and consulting together, in order that it may be done with the like unanimity by the Senate.

The Republicans in both Houses of Congress voted for this resolution in 1861, while they hearkened to the tread of a rebel army flushed with victory and in sight of the Capital, though now, when the military strength of the rebellion waits only for the finishing stroke of the national arms, they repudiate the resolution, in favor of a scheme which demands the overthrow of the established institutions of the Southern States as the condition of peace.

Not such Argus was their generous vow.

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Resolved, That the Constitution and the Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms, there should be suppressed and put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all measures necessary and proper to that end.

Resolved, That the true interests of the country, as well as the direct interests of the slaves, no more than of any other class of persons, should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

Resolved, That the States are component and essential parts of the Union, bound together inseparably by the Constitution of the United States, and that no man can cease to act as such so long as that the rebellion exists, and that it is the exclusive sphere and duty of the States to order and direct their own affairs. While the rebellion, we have no doubt, has been conducted by the rebellion, as far as its origin and progress is concerned, it is the rebellion which is to be suppressed and put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all measures necessary and proper to that end.

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Resolved, That the present war, as far as we are concerned, is a just war, and understood by the people, was conducted and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and preserving and vindicating the Constitution, the Union, and the laws, and that the rebellion is a just cause of war, high above any mere sectional or party objects, and at once it inspired and united all the loyal men of every right and honest heart to the cause of the Union.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1864.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.
FRANKFORT, Jan. 20, 1864.]
One of the planks of the Republican platform, as declared by the Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln, is as follows:
That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plan of the public treasury by favored partisans; and that the public started developments of fraud and corruption at the earliest moment; all show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded.

The platform of which this resolution formed a plank. Mr. Lincoln was elected in 1860; and, shortly after the close of the first year of his Administration, John P. Hale, a leading Senator of Mr. Lincoln's party, felt constrained to make this solemn declaration in his place:

I declare upon my responsibility as a Senator that the liberties of this country are in greater danger now than they may find the descriptions and from the predictions of all the departments of the Government than they are in the open field.

After another year of Mr. Lincoln's Administration has passed away, and while still another is speeding, Senator Hale rises in his place and repeats this declaration. Referring to a version of the declaration presented by a brother Senator, Mr. Hale said in the course of debate a little more than a month ago:

I will tell him what I did say, and what I will repeat. I said I thought the liberties of the country were more in danger from perfidy than that was practised upon the Treasury than they were from the rebels in the field.

Such is the corruption of the party now in power, as confessed by one of the principal adherents of the party. Nor does the confession, as may well be supposed, at all exaggerate the truth. The truth is certainly no less than it is declared to be by Senator Hale.

In view of this alarming truth, it is but "even-handed justice" to command the "ingredients" of the Republican "salad" to Republican "lips." And we do. Let the Republicans drink of the draught they prepared for their predecessors in power. "The people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Government," and believing "that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plan of the public treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded." How ever true this may have been, when uttered by the Republicans of their predecessors, it is now tenfold more true, when uttered by the Republicans themselves, as it should be throughout all our broad land, and as it will be many weeks, accompanied by the utterance of other truths more damning and more startling still. There is indeed hardly any political truth of signal import, which, in the coming Presidential election, will not be arrayed against the party in power.

By a combination of momentous and stirring truths, unequalled in our own history at least, "an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded." "An entire change of Administration" still say we. We thank you, Republicans, for teaching us that phrase.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette points out what he deems the source of the inspiration of our Legislature:

During the interruption of travel, and the dearth of news consequent upon the non-arrival of the steamer north of the Ohio river, the Legislature consisted with itself in the capital, and therefore prudent foresight suggests that the future location of the capital should be definitely settled before the State commences to supply all the requisite improvements for its public buildings.

If we could express this highly original conception in language better adapted to bring out the reach and profoundness of the idea, we would gladly do so; but we own our total inability. The correspondent of the Gazette, with a marvellous felicity, and the Auditor's and Treasurer's building is an eye to every visitor. These things must be remedied before the present decade expires, and therefore prudent foresight suggests that the future location of the capital should be definitely settled before the State commences to supply all the requisite improvements for its public buildings.

We content ourselves briefly, congratulating the General Assembly of Kentucky that "the northward of the Ohio river" have begun to arrive again at Frankfort, and that the Legislature on various informed of "what is going on in the great world" north of the Ohio, is no longer under the burden of "treacherous" or such business as it could, lying altogether within the various forms of discussion, resolutions, enactments, and repeals.

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The Senate Committee on Revised Statutes have reported a bill making it lawful for guardians to invest the money or wads in their hands in the United States, State, twenty bonds, taking them in the names of their wards or in their own names as guardians, as they may deem best. In making such investment, where practicable, the registered bonds shall be purchased in preference to the coupon bonds, as the Legislature, which is the guardian of the Sinking Fund for the benefit of the State, has given its more immediate confidence the privilege of making this popular investment, which is now at the rate of over seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum, the extension of that privilege to guardians and wads is most proper, and indicates unwavering confidence in the stability of the government, and its ability to preserve its financial credit. States, as well as individuals, must always ascertain the most intelligent advice upon the subject of those with whom they deposit their moneys, and Kentucky has, by the proposed legislation in reference to the Federal five-twenty, shown that she regards Uncle Sam as the very best of bankers, despite the derangement of his domestic affairs.

To-morrow being the day designated for the election of United States Senator, the friends of the various candidates have been busily engaged in canvassing, but I have not yet been able to hear of a reliable report to their relative strength. In my next letter I shall announce the result of the election, and my readers must in the meantime "possess themselves in patience." One shrewd guess tells me there will be no election, as the triangular contest will be off character that neither candidate will withdraw, while neither can command a majority of both Houses; but another old Legislator's manager says there will be a choice effected on the third ballot. I therefore feel as wise as an owl looks with his eyes shut, for Mr. Lowry has just moved that the resolution agreeing to go into the election to-morrow be rescinded, which requires the joint action of both Houses, lies over one day under the rules, and places the matter in a state of uncertainty.

The triumph of Mr. Davis must have been overwhelming when such an admission is extorted from a correspondent who fully sympathizes with the abolition Senator who offered the resolution.

Logistics Officer and Reporter.

The inference of the Observer and Reporter is very just. The correspondent of the Commercial pays only half of what is due to the cause of truth," though, as the Observer intimates, the payment of this sum is a significant acknowledgement of the whole. In order fully to discharge the debt, he should have said, that, whether we regard "the affair as an oratorical combat" or a personal assault, or a public arraignment or any other sort of an issue, the "member from Massachusetts came of second best." Such is clearly the opinion of even the bulk of that Senator's own political friends. The "affair" has seriously damaged Senator Wilson without scolding his pure and chivalrous opponent.

"Prisoner at the bar," said a Judge in Illinois to a culprit before passing sentence. "Providence has given you a good degree of health and strength, instead of which you go about the country stealing." We think Mr. Lincoln might address the same remark to the majority of his official agents, without doing any injustice to their morals, however he might reflect upon his own humanities.

[Special Correspondence of the *Long-Whistle Journal.*]

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.
FRANKFORT, Jan. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL.]

The House Committee on Corporations have before them a bill for the removal of the capital of the State to the city of Louisville. Mr. Thomas of Marion, is the chairman of the committee, and its members, I learn, are entirely unanimous on the policy of the question. Our city is solicitous of capitalist dignity, its Councils or citizens should in some manner signify what inducements they will offer to the Legislature in the way of providing public buildings, though for that matter there is not a place of State property here that ought not to be torn down and rebuilt, if Frankfort is to remain as the seat of government. A disposition has existed for some years to move the archives to some more central place, and in consequence there have been no appropriations for almost necessary repairs, and therefore the removal could be made now with loss expenditure than at any future time. The accessible position of Louisville, both by land and water, is a strong argument in its favor, and the want of accommodations here and high prices have created serious dissatisfaction. The Capital Hotel, St. Louis, is, I cannot contain the guests who arrive here and numbers are turned away daily unless they are fortunate enough to have friends who will share their rooms with them. The house is excellently kept by the present lessees, but it is terribly out of repair and the city council does not feel warranted in expending money on it, for it cannot make its expenses except during the sixty days of the biennial sessions of the Legislature and does not therefore command a large rent. Such members as desire the most commodious rooms have to pay over three dollars and a half for each day, while their daily pay is but four dollars. This does not show legislation to be profitable business, however honorable it may be. With the capital at Louisville, board at hotels or in private families could be obtained on terms to suit the purse of members. It has been urged that Frankfort would be ruined if the seat of government should be taken from it. I do not think so, but, on the contrary, I believe it would be the masking of it as a thriving business town. The people here have been so long accustomed to look to official positions for support, that they lack energy to follow the ordinary avocations of life and want independence of character. Take away the cause of this, and virtually all will be infused into the place, and it will become a manufacturing town and the country as far as population as the State can produce. I am more apprehensive of the policy of the proposed change on account of Louisville than that of Frankfort. A political centre is generally sought where there is less of demoralization here than in any capital I ever visited, from imperial Washington to humble Dover, in the little State of Delaware. The evil results which are produced here by the incubus of office would be mitigated and diffused amid a larger population, and I presume that Louisville now has very nearly 50,000 inhabitants, and hardly a member of the Legislature fails to visit it from time to time during a session, which shows that the general convenience would be benefited by the change. I presume the most tangible way for Louisville to meet this question would be through her council, and I beg, therefore, to direct the attention of Mayor Kinney to the subject, as I understand it before our city fathers in the mode he deems most advisable. They may, perhaps, decide that it would be impolitic to make the commercial metropolis of the State its political capital. But it may be necessary for them to make some sacrifice to the public good. The judges of the Court of Appeals, I have no doubt, would rejoice at the removal, and there is hardly a State officer who could not be made more comfortable in Louisville. Real estate here might at first be injuriously affected by the change, but in a very few years it would revive and become more valuable than it is now regarded. We cannot do without a new capital, for the present accommodations for the two branches of the Legislature are disgraceful to the State; the Executive office is small, inconvenient, and in a rickety condition; the Executive mansion is old-fashioned and terribly out of repair, and the Auditor's and Treasurer's building is an eyesore to every visitor. These things must be remedied before the present decade expires, and the Clerk requested to report a disagreement to the Senate. This was done, and the amendment to appropriate \$30,000 out of the military fund passed through the Senate in both Houses, and was sent to the Governor for approval.

During the day Col. Hawkins, on leave, read a despatch stating that the \$15,000 loaned for the benefit of the 4th and 6th Kentucky cavalry would not be sufficient, and asking \$20,000. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment was thereupon reconsidered, and the Clerk requested to report a disagreement to the Senate. This was done, and the amendment to appropriate \$30,000 out of the military fund passed through the Senate in both Houses, and was sent to the Governor for approval.

Inspector-General Lindsey has answered the query of the Legislature as to the estimated cost of arming, equipping and maintaining in the field for one year a force of five thousand troops for State defence. The estimate is for five regiments of mounted infantry, each one thousand strong, as he thinks only such troops, unencumbered with either infantry or artillery, can be adequate for protection against guerrilla raids. Gen. Lindsey has followed the plan of United States organization in preference to that prescribed by our State law, thinking that hereafter the State might be repaid by the War Department for the cost of these troops. His estimate is for five regiments of the cavalry, each one thousand strong, as he thinks only such troops, unencumbered with either infantry or artillery, can be adequate for protection against guerrilla raids. Gen. 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ment will be best served by fortifying and holding, in considerable strength, Rollin, Seabrook, and other points, keeping strong patrols constantly moving between the terminal stations, and concentrating the mass of the troops on or near the Mississippi, prepared for such further operations as the public interest may demand.

I would be glad to have you make, as soon as possible, a personal inspection of all the important points in your department, and report to me what you consider necessary to impress upon you the absolute necessity of keeping me constantly advised of the strength, condition, and location of your troops together with all the facts that will enable me to make a full and distinct digest of the news of the United States which it is my purpose to exercise.

I trust to you to make a thorough organization, discipline, and economy throughout your department. Please forward as soon as possible of everything relating to the gunboats now in process of construction as well as those now in commission.

The militia force authorized to be raised by the State of Missouri for its defence will be under your orders.

I am, General,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

Major General Commanding U. S. Army.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1862.

GENERAL: You are assigned to the command of the land forces destined for the operations with the navy in the attack upon New Orleans. You will use every means to keep your destination a profound secret, even from your staff and Lieutenant General of the Engineers. The force at your disposal will consist of the first thirteen regiments named in the table, the Indiana, 4th Wisconsin, and Michigan will await your orders at Fort Monroe, and the others of the 21st Indiana are well drilled as heavy troops. This army force already en route for Ship Island will be sufficient for your purposes.

I trust to you to make a thorough organization, discipline, and economy throughout your department. Please forward as soon as possible of everything relating to the gunboats now in process of construction as well as those now in commission.

The militia force authorized to be raised by the State of Missouri for its defence will be under your orders.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, No. 1, 1862.

GENERAL: I am giving you instructions for your guidance in command of the Department of the Ohio I do not desire to fetter you. I merely wish to express plainly the general principles which occur to me in relation to the conduct of our military operations.

As far as possible, I hope to have your divisional commanders, who are in contact with officers well acquainted with the country, which you propose to operate, I have arrived at the conclusion that two (2) light batteries fully equipped, and one (1) without horses, will be best.

This will make your force about 140 infantry, 25 cavalry, 580 artillery—total, 15,255 men.

The commanding General at Key West is authorized to loan to you two divisions of his force. For Pickens you can probably give you another, which will bring your force to nearly 18,000.

The object of your expedition is one of vital importance, to capture New Orleans. The route selected is up the Mississippi, and the first obstacle to be encountered (the only one) is the resistance offered by Forts St. Philip and Jackson. It is expected that you will be able to capture them, and then you will, after their capture, leave a sufficient garrison in them to render them perfectly secure; and it is recommended, that, on your return, you pass heavy guns and more troops up the river, to cover a retreat in the event of a disaster. These troops and guns will, of course, be removed as soon as possible.

The navy will reduce the works, and endeavor to breach the works, silence their guns, and then assault them.

The next route will be near the English Bend, where there are some earthen batteries; here it may be necessary for you to lay your troops to co-operate with the navy in forcing, or to defend, the reconnoitering column west within 27 miles of Richmond. They report that Richmond has not been occupied.

General Butler is back to Fortress Monroe to-morrow, thoroughly backed by the Government. He is clothed with full power to conduct the business of exchanges in his own way. He has proposed to the rebels to exchange him for a man and officer for himself.

It is necessary to re-occupy the city of Richmond, and then there appears to be sufficient reason to control the city, it may be, to the Union, to maintain control of the city, and to keep the rebels from occupying it.

After obtaining possession of New Orleans, it will be necessary to reduce the works in the city, and to gain the Mandeville Pass.

Baton Rouge, Berwick Bay, and Fort Livingston will next claim your attention.

The rebel steamers Alices and Little Lillies are in the harbor, waiting a chance to run the blockade.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The steamer Eagle, from Havana, the 16th, says that your divisional commanders are to be sent to the subject of military operations have been so slow, and my confidence in your judgment is so great, that I do not dwell further upon the subject, except to express the hope that the rebels will be soon as it can be done with reasonable celerity.

I hope that you will, with the least possible delay, organize a column for that purpose.

Our safety, guard, at the same time, the Union and the constitutional authority of the General Government.

The inhabitants of Kentucky may rely upon that their local institutions are in no manner interfered with, and that they will receive at our hands every constitutional protection.

I only repeat, that you will, for the welfare of the people in Kentucky, do all that is

possible to do, to secure the rights and freedom of the people in that state, and particularly to gain the Mandeville Pass.

So much in regard to political considerations.

The military problem would be a simple one, could it be entirely separated from political influences. Such is not the case.

We are in a position in which we are to operate wholly or generally, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution.

Allowing nothing but the dictates of military necessity to cause you to depart from the spirit of the Constitution.

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